

## BISHOP & Co., BANKERS

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.  
Draw Exchange on the  
**Bank of California, S. F.**  
And their agents in  
**NEW YORK, BOSTON, HONG KONG.**  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, London  
The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney,  
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The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney,  
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The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland,  
Christchurch, and Wellington.  
The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria,  
B. C., and Portland, Or.

Transact a General Banking Business.  
869 1/2

## Daily Bulletin

Pledged to neither Sect nor Party,  
But established for the benefit of all.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1888.

### OPIUM SMOKING.

Opium smoking and tobacco smoking are pretty generally conceded to be practices which mankind would be better without. Neither has been wanting in defenders and advocates; but still the practices are regarded as vices that tend to degrade their victims, although tobacco smoking is practically looked upon as a comparatively harmless vice. The same class of people, however, those of Western civilization, do not consider opium smoking of the same nature. It is voted the most pernicious in all the catalogue of vices, whose indulgence is productive of evil, inevitable evil, and nothing but evil. The verdict has been unquestioningly accepted in the Occident.

It is a little startling when men, whose professional standing entitles them to attention, advance the contention that the viciousness of the vice of opium smoking is greatly exaggerated, and that in the majority of cases it is a "harmless though foolish pastime." This has recently been done in the "Shanghai Mercury" and the "Hongkong Daily Press." The last named of these journals cites high local medical testimony in support of the position that "ordinarily the smoking of opium is as harmless as the smoking of tobacco." The Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, Dr. Ayres, is quoted as saying "that opium smoking, held forth as the Chinaman's greatest vice, is certainly not to be compared in its evil effects, with the European vice of spirit drinking." Dr. Ayres, who has had an excellent field of study among the criminals admitted to the Hongkong gaol, says the paper from which we are quoting, shows conclusively that the habit does not interfere with the digestive powers. One of the men who came under his observation was seventy-eight years of age, had smoked opium for thirty-five years, and his consumption was half an ounce a day. There is no special treatment for opium-smokers entering the gaol: they are simply deprived of the drug, just as a tobacco smoker is deprived of his tobacco, and Dr. Ayres says he does not think the suffering attendant on the deprivation is any greater in the case of the former than in that of the latter, if indeed it is so great. He has prepared tables showing the weight of the opium-smoking prisoners at the admission and during the first four weeks of their confinement, and the result shows that no ill-effects follow the sudden deprivation of the drug without treatment. As Dr. Ayres says, a man of seventy-eight who can digest the ordinary gaol diet and keep his weight must have his digestive powers in excellent order. "Moreover, it must be remembered that opium-smoking prisoners not under treatment have the ordinary rice and water diet one day every week, which would tend to decrease their weight; notwithstanding this, however most of those weighing under a hundred pounds remain of the average weight."

It is only reasonable to expect that those who are above the average weight on admission should not add to that weight on a gaol diet, which, though sufficient and wholesome, cannot be said to be fattening. These tables," continues Dr. Ayres, "which have been given for the last six or seven years with my annual reports, prove conclusively that the opium-smoker can discontinue the habit at once without any treatment whatever and without any detriment to himself, and that it is idle to talk of the suffering which the deprivation of opium entails."

The "Daily Press" continues:—"That opium-smoking is an evil when carried to excess, or when the smoker's means do not allow of his purchasing the drug without depriving himself of necessities, admits of no doubt. Dr. Ayres gives a list of six men who were the largest consumers received into the gaol, and who had all habitually consumed half-an-ounce daily. This is equivalent in value to thirty cents a day or \$9 a month. Only well-to-do men could afford this quantity; but the coolie will often spend more than his means warrant, and, passing his evenings and spending his wages in the opium shop he gets in much the same plight as the laborer in England who spends his time and money in the tap room—except that his opium smoking does not lead to riotous conduct in the same way that drink does. But even among the coolie class, only a small proportion run to excess; to the great majority opium is a harmless luxury, which their means allow them to indulge in but sparingly. Over some few, unfortunately, the opium pipe exercises a fascination which in the absence of restraint they find irresistible. These are said to possess the *yin*, or craving, which the author of 'Through the Yangtze Gorges' describes as a vice analogous to dipsomania among ourselves. In the absence of the *yin*, he says, all Chinamen will tell you that opium smoking is a harmless though foolish pastime. The number of victims of the *yin* in proportion to the number of smokers, is, we should say, much smaller than the number of victims of dipsomania in proportion to the number of persons who use alcoholic liquors."

Whatever may be the relative banefulness of opium smoking and spirit drinking, they are both productive of great evil, and therefore to be avoided.

### AN OPPORTUNITY.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—All true and loyal residents of these islands rejoice whenever anything likely to be of benefit to this country or its people occurs. The Chinese Question is uppermost in the minds of all those who have the welfare of this country at heart. Many ways have been mentioned how to successfully compete with the Chinese Problem. To me it seems easy, for I say, encourage white labor and white capital. All our writings and speeches against the Chinese will not benefit anyone except the heathens, if we don't put heart and hand to the work. We have an opportunity to do this at present, in bestowing all our patronage on the Honolulu Steam Laundry, which has been purchased by a gentleman, already well and favorably known by the people of Honolulu and the other islands, namely Mr. Chas. Klemme. To assist in keeping up the industries of these islands, to keep them in white hands, he has spent his money in purchasing this establishment. Shall a white man succeed in our midst against Chinese competition?

BYE AND BYE.  
Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1888.

### RELIGION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The "Advertiser" of the 27th inst. contains an article in reference to my communication of the 13th. Being an editorial of the Government paper it seems to have a practical bearing which calls for some reply. The editor is not well posted in Prussian affairs, since he thinks that "Prussia has found good reason for abandoning" the system of denominational religious instruction in public schools, etc. The fact is that the general system has never been abandoned, but merely modified during the Kulturkampf. The Falk laws were enacted, not for a good purpose, but as instruments to force the Church authorities to acknowledge the supremacy of the state over the sacred rights of religious liberty for its people. The authors and principal instigators were mostly rationalists, with whom our respectable Protestants of Honolulu would scarcely sympathize, except in the opposition to Catholicism.

In Prussia, like in other countries, there are people who claim unlimited liberties for themselves without showing the least respect for the most sacred rights of their neighbors; they claim even the privilege of crushing every opinion differing from their own. The writer in the "Advertiser" seems to have well understood my argumentation and its practical conclusions. He at least indirectly admits the correctness of my reasoning, since he does not try to prove me in error. Nevertheless, he flatly denies my conclusion—not by any logical deduction; but for the simple reason that the English-speaking world will insist on excluding religious instruction from the public schools. He does not say whether that practice is right or wrong. Probably he supposes that might makes right. Our severe Judge decides likewise that the state will never materially assist independent primary schools. I challenge him as

unfit to sit as judge or jurymen, because he has made up his mind in favor of one side before even hearing the full evidence and arguments of the other side. Do not deprive me of the consolation to trust in the high sense of justice of the honorable Board of Education and of the sensible public. They see that independent schools are not in opposition to the government, but rather a help; that all schools in fact, both public and independent, are intended for the benefit of the children.

I cannot understand why the "Advertiser" insists on having the Bible as a text book in state schools from which religious instruction is excluded. I have explained why Catholics object to it consistently with their conscientious belief. Have not we as good a right to act according to our views as others? My opponent seems practically to agree with me, that the use of the whole Bible is not fit for children. He supposes a very sensible teacher guiding his pupils in the selection and explanation of the most convenient passages. Now, as the teacher will naturally have his own theological notions, which cannot fail to influence him in his teaching, such use of the Bible would not produce a multiplication of heresies, but it would increase the sect to which the teacher belongs. Is this a fair solution of the question?

What I said about the multiplication of the sects, is the logical consequence of the supposed independent investigation (which no sensible man practically admits.) If there be something absurd, who is responsible for it? The absurdity lies in the theory of independent investigation.

HERMANN,  
Bishop of Olba.

Hon., Oct. 30.

### PIRACY AND HIDDEN TREASURE.

Says "Littell's Living Age" of Oct. 13, 1888: The "Japan Weekly Mail" contains a report of the abrupt termination of a voyage from the port of Yokohama in search of hidden treasure. The British schooner *Nereid* had got from Japan as far as Guam, a small island belonging to the Marianne group, in the Pacific Ocean. Here the Captain went on shore, intending to sail for Yap, in the Carolines, but on returning to where he had left his vessel he found it had been carried off either by his mate or two Japanese, or by all three. These were the only persons on board, and as no trace of the vessel has been found there is still some mystery about the affair. The voyage which was brought to a premature end by this act of piracy was a curious one. The captain had sailed in search of a treasure which is alleged to have been lost under these circumstances: "In 1823, during a revolution in Peru, a number of wealthy residents of Lima combined to charter a brig of three hundred tons, on which they placed their property in money and jewelry, a large quantity of monastic plate being also sent off for safety. The intention was to convey this treasure to Spain. It is said that there were doubloons to the value of £2,000,000, and a vast sum in plate. But after the treasure was on board, and when its owners came down to the beach, they found the vessel gone. An Englishman, a lieutenant in the Peruvian navy, hearing of the intended flight, had gone on board with a chosen band, and had cut out the brig within hail of a Peruvian man-of-war. He steered right across the Pacific, and in course of time reached the Marianne Islands, where the treasure was buried, and a course was made for Honolulu. Before reaching this port quarrels broke out among the pirates, and the lieutenant, with his two officers, and a cabin boy, got into a boat and left the crew, having first set fire to the vessel. One of the officers was murdered and thrown overboard, before the boat reached Honolulu, where the party represented themselves as survivors of a shipping disaster. The lieutenant, before leaving Lima, had been in love with a lady, the wife of a Peruvian officer who was slain in the revolution, and before taking any further steps with regard to the treasure, decided to send for her. The cabin-boy was despatched as his emissary to Lima; but on his arrival there he was seized and imprisoned, and the lady refused to have anything further to do with a man whom she styled a detestable pirate. The lieutenant and his sole remaining companion accordingly chartered a small fore-and-aft schooner, the *Swallow*, commanded by one Capt. Thompson, and proceeded to the Mariannes for his treasure. Thompson tried hard to get a charter for a specified port or ports, but the lieutenant insisted on a broad charter, including any or all the Mariannes. One evening, when they were in sight of the islands, the lieutenant, who was sitting on the lee-rail chatting with his companion, was, it is conjectured, tipped overboard by the latter and disappeared, the usual alarm being raised; but the lieutenant's body was never recovered. Thompson, from sundry scraps of conversation which he had overheard, suspected the object of the voyage, overhauled the dead lieutenant's effects, and among them found a chart of the island on which the treasure was hidden, but with the name omitted. Soon afterward he sighted another brig, with the master of which he was acquainted, and proposed to him to search for the treasure and divide it between them, giving the

surviving pirate a share on condition that he consented to point out the spot, but with a threat that if he did not do so he would forthwith be handed over to the Spanish authorities. At a concerted moment the pirate was seized by both captains, and the conditions named. He nodded. They asked him if he would indicate the situation of the treasure. He nodded. They asked him if this was the island, pointing to the nearest of the group. He again nodded. They invited him to step into a boat which had been lowered and guide them to the treasure. He nodded once more, went below, filled his pockets with lead and iron, and then going down the ladder, pushed off the boat with one foot from the side of the schooner, and dropped feet first into the sea." This put an end to the treasure hunting; the chart went into the possession of the Spanish authorities. Meanwhile the captain of the *Nereid*, who holds or believes he holds the clue to the secret of all this wealth, has lost everything. Whatever may be thought of this extraordinary story, what is beyond any question is, that an English shipmaster in Yokohama, at the commencement of the present year, set out in a schooner, built under his own supervision and belonging to himself, to search for the treasure supposed to be hidden more than sixty years ago among the coral islands of the north Pacific, and that his crew ran away with his vessel and have not since been heard of. Possibly they, too, having some suspicion of the object of the voyage, determined to recover the treasure on their own account. The story which is here summarized was taken down from the mouth of the captain himself.

### U. S. NAVAL CHARGES.

Past Assistant Master L. C. Kerr, detached from the *Dolphin*, has been ordered to settle accounts and place himself on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster James H. Chapman having received orders to relieve him and join the dispatch-boat and temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Kimberly. Chief Engineer A. S. Greene has been ordered to the *Mohican*, and Chief Engineer Robert D. Harris detached from her for duty in connection with the construction of the *Monadnock*'s machinery.

It is claimed that the *Isabella* and *Catawba* grapes both originated in North Carolina, and were cultivated there for years before they became known to fame.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Waikapa Sugar Co. will be held at the office of W. M. Graham & Co., on MONDAY, November 5th, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. M. GRAHAM,  
Secretary.

### HOUSE TO LET.

A FINE House and Premises, lately occupied by W. F. S. Lane, Esq., situated on Union street and Adams Lane. The House contains parlor, 3 bedrooms, 2 dressing-rooms, bath, dining room, pantry and kitchen. There is also a lot in the grounds with 3 rooms, stable, carriage house and servant's room. The place is in perfect order. Possession given at once. Apply to

J. M. MONSARRAT,  
No. 27 Merchant street.

### PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed to carry on the Baggage Express Business in Honolulu, under the firm name of Fisher & Cummings.

W. H. CUMMINGS,  
CHAS. FISHER.

Honolulu, Oct. 29, 1888. 84 1/2

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, at the annual meeting of the Kohala Sugar Co. held in Honolulu, October 29, 1888:

President.....S. C. Allen,  
Vice-President.....Hon. J. Mott Smith,  
Treasurer.....Hon. S. N. Castle,  
Secretary.....Hon. J. B. Atherton,  
Auditor.....C. M. Cooke.  
J. B. ATHERTON,  
Secretary.

Honolulu, October 31, 1888. 85 1/2

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT the adjourned annual meeting of the Haiku Sugar Co. held in Honolulu, October 29, 1888, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Hon. H. P. Baldwin,  
Vice-President.....Hon. S. M. Damon,  
Treasurer.....Hon. S. N. Castle,  
Secretary.....Hon. J. B. Atherton,  
Auditor.....E. W. Peterson.  
J. B. ATHERTON,  
Secretary.

Honolulu, October 31, 1888. 85 1/2

### CHAS. KLEMME

Desires to inform his many friends and the public of Honolulu in general, that he has purchased the

### HONOLULU STEAM LAUNDRY

No expense has been spared in completely renovating this establishment. White labor only will be employed as much as possible. Strict attention will be paid to washing, so as to prevent all Rough Wear or Unset while undergoing the cleaning process. Special terms for Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Lodging-houses and Shipping. Small repairs will be done free of charge. Washing will be called for and delivered free of charge at any part of Honolulu. Guarantees satisfaction and no more complaints to be heard from patrons. Give us a trial and be convinced that we mean business. Bell Telephone 100. Office, Queen street, Waikiki side of Blackfield & Co. Bell Telephone 308. 84 1/2

### NOTICE.

ON account of ill health I have appointed Mr. C. Bolte to be my agent and to transact all my business under full power of attorney.

G. WEST,  
Honolulu, October 27, 1888. 84 1/2

### TAXES, 1888.

### Tax Collector's Notice!

District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

TAX Payers in this district are hereby notified that the taxes of the current year will be due and payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 38 Merchant street, this city, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1888. Office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Any person desiring to pay his taxes before the above mentioned date can do so at the collector's office as above indicated.

CHAS. T. GULICK,  
Tax Collector, District of Honolulu,  
Honolulu, Oct. 25, 1888. 82-61-59-4

### No. 10. No. 10.

### JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of

### CHRISTMAS TOYS!

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

### J. T. WATERHOUSE.

81 1/2

### NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED EX BARK

"H. HACKFELD."

Galvanized, Corrugated & Plain Iron,

Galvanized Tubes,

Galvanized Tub,

Galvanized Buckets,

Paint, White Lead & White Zinc

Foil and Base Linseed Oil,

Castor Oil,

Crockery and Glassware!

A Large and Varied Assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

AND

### General Merchandise

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Queen Street. 1/2

### E. O. HALL & SON,

(LIMITED).

Have Just Received ex Bark "H. Hackfeld."

Amalgamated Fence Wire, 4, 5 & 6,

Galvanized Pipe,

Corrugated Iron, assorted;

Yellow Metal Sheathing,

Wire Rope, assorted; Coal Tar,

Galva'd Tubs & Buckets!

Boxes Tin Plates, Sheet Zinc,

Galvanized Sheet Iron,

Bags Shot, Castor Oil,

### Water Filters, &c.

Also, Just arrived ex Bark "Amy Turner," from Boston,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

In their line, including

Plows, Hardware,

AND

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE

83 1/2 All For Sale Cheap. 1/2

### Ex. "H. HACKFELD."

GERMAN GROCERIES, viz:

Braunkohl,

Sauerkraut mit Bratwurste,

Krautbeeren,

Bickbeeren,

Erbesen Spargel, Etc., Etc.

### Norwegian Canned Fishes, viz:

Mackerel in Oil,

Salmon in Oil,

Treton in Butter and Oil,

Anchovies,

Fishfrakadellen in Curry,

Fishballs in Lobster Sauce,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

FOR SALE BY

### H. HACKFELD & CO.

83 1/2

THE ONLY LIVE PAPER in

Honolulu—The Daily Bulletin.

50 cents per month. 84 1/2

## Pacific Hardware Co., L'd,

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

New Line of

Lamps, Chandeliers & Lanterns,

At Lower Prices than ever before. New invoice of

SHIELD-HARDWARE, PLOWS & GEN'L MERCHANDISE.

Just Received

Novelties and Fancy Goods, in Large Variety.

Aug. 2-88

## B. F. EHLERS & COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF

Ladies', Gents', & Childrens' Bathing Suits,

IN COTTON & WOOL.

Also, Ladies' Black Diamond Dye Hose

In future, Mrs. E. Small will be prepared to do

Cutting and Fitting.

1751 1/2

## H. HACKFELD & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

## PATENT FILTERPRESSES,

(IRON)

FROM SELURG & LANGE.

18 & 30 Chambers — 18 & 30 Chambers

Which have proved a great success at Lihue, Hanalei, Kekaha, Waimea,

Koloa, Lualaba, Lapa, etc., etc., and which are pro-

vided with the latest improvements.

Also for sale

SPARE PARTS OF THE ABOVE PRESSES,

AND

Filter Cloth for the same.

AT LOWEST RATES BY

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

83 1/2

## On Account of Removal!

## GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE.

OF:

## BOOKS, STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS

COMPRISING—

Plush Sets, Ladies' Work Baskets,

In Plush & Leather; Bique, Glass & Parian Ware, Opera &

Marine Glasses, Telescopes,

Music Boxes, Toys, Books, Albums,

And other things too numerous to mention. All the above

Goods will be offered at the

LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED IN THE KINGDOM.

The above Goods are New, Fresh and of the Latest Design, having

been imported ex recent arrivals and were selected expressly for the trade.

OPEN EVENINGS

## W. H. GRAENHALGH,

106 Fort Street, Honolulu.

84 1/2